

As soon as 'ten miles shall have been completed,' in addition to the part of the work finished by the State, and continuous thereto, such association is allowed to receive from the State only the tents and profits arising from the State's part of the work, all the tolls and transit duties derived therefrom, except an amount equal to the net receipts received on, said work, for the year 1841 until the year 1846. When the net proceeds thereof shall be again ascertained, and from that time the profits shall be divided in proportion as the length of the part of the work completed by the State, bears to the part finished by such association, as equitably measured. Thus it will be seen that no regard is had to the proportionate amount of money expended by the State and the association in the divisions of the part of the profits of the works. Another provision of the law makes it the duty of the proprietors of the State "to vest annually on the first day of the State, and in her name, the net proceeds of the State's part of the work, in payment of stock in the association, until the unfinished portion of the work is completed." New allow me to refer once more to this station to the Madison and Indianapolis rail road, for the completion of which this bill was designed by those who originated it, however general its provisions may be. On this road, as stated above \$1,500,000 have been expended by the State, and to finish it to Indianapolis is estimated to cost less than 600,000. The finished portion, on which cars are running is twenty-eight miles in length. Just one third of the whole distance, and as soon as ten miles in addition are finished, the amount may be issued, and then operations will be commenced. From what we know of such associations that have gone before we may guess what will be the history of these. The expenses incurred in preparing for operations and the necessary show of commencement would have exhausted the cash capital of the company and a blow not a success. But unwilling to be losers in speculation the members of such association will renounce themselves by funds practiced on the community before they dissolve. Such has been the history of nine out of every ten of such associations formed in these United States. And I venture the prediction that such will be the history in the same proportion of all such associations as shall form under the auspices of this law. Look at the history of a similar law passed a few years ago in Michigan, in favor of "free Banking." Refer also for a comment to the Leavenworth and Indianapolis rail road company. The State loaned for Bonds to pay the interest on \$200,000 of Bonds. The Bonds amounted to \$200,000. The cash received and the interest on the Bonds was paid to the State. And at the latter date it among themselves, allowing said rail road company in pay the State in Bonds at par. Several laws have been made heretofore for the relief of sums set of gentlemen, and I have no doubt but the debt to the State will be cancelled by a return of about \$5,000 in State Bonds at par. The principle stockholders and managers of the "Wild Cat" Banks of Michigan became rich, and the confiding people became ruined thereby. The stockholders in the rail road above referred to, have had the base of 200,000 for four or five years and

the first step of a life would expose on the first of March, without any law, and every body knows that he was not a candidate for office. He was elected by the vote of the constitution, that the motive was for Mr. Marshall, and the fear that Mr. Noble would too rigidly watch over the interests of the State, was at the bottom of the fifth section and its connection. I submit therefore, without fear of the whole matter to the wisdom and intelligence of the voters of Allen County, hoping and confidently expecting that the "other second thought of the people" will demand at the first meeting of their General Assembly, that the first part of the law which goes to "purchase" for the continuance of the construction of all or any part of the public works of the State by private companies. Mean while.

I remain most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. K. WINES.

Wendland, N. Feb. 22, 1842.

TO EDITORS SOUTH AND WEST

As we wish to give you a chance of creating a fund to supply the loss arising from non-paying or delinquent subscribers of which you so frequently complain, we request those who are willing to insert our Schemes and notices (with the extent of five dollars per month and take payment in Tickets for the year 1842, to notify us immediately through their exchange papers in order that the same may be made and schemes forwarded for insertion.

CHARLES MCINTIRE & Co.,
201 Broadway, New York.

(*Send your Schemes and Tickets this way* McIntire & Co. and we will send our subscribers of your choice. If we raise a fund sufficient to supply the loss you speak of, your scheme card, be a tall one and will merit and receive our best commendation.

feel no interest in the subject to take towards the purchase of, or instruments for a full band will of \$300, which is a larger amount than they expect the members of the choir, in addition to the expense of upwards of half this sum was unethically. Let every lover of music contribute in proportion to his balance will soon be raised.

—Mr. Butts, in a recent speech in regard Mr. Upshur, secretary of the cause a disunion, and stated that he heard Mr. Upshur advocate a disunion in a conversation which took place in him. Mr. Wise promptly dismissed him by writing to Mr. Upshur, requesting to state whether he ever had any communication with Mr. Butts. Mr. Upshur far from using the language lauded by Mr. Butts, he had not the slightest of having any conversation with him on any subject whatever.—undoubtedly to substantiate him making statements from several Virginia, who allege that they have heard Mr. Upshur advocate a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Upshur requests them and their judgments till he can obtain evidence from Virginia, which he says will do all that his opponent has advanced.

In reply with a Circular which was sent to the members of the Association in the estimation of the members, he said to be a "neutral," deposition, "and of that confidence which is to the relations between a Christian member of such a conference."

R. M. T. HULL
R. BARNWELL
GEORGE H.
THOMAS W.

February 8, 1847:

The five gentlemen were called before us on Monday evening, and proposed the filing of the petition. The speaker said would be allowed to file the petition.

The Speaker on the following day the following gentleman members on Foreign Affairs, to make a report:

Mr. E. D. White, of Louisiana; Stephen, of North Carolina; Thomas, of South Carolina; Mr. of Alabama; and Mr. M. A. C. of Georgia.

The three last named gentlemen on the committee with Mr. were accordingly excused.

STATE INTEREST.—Governor in this city on Sunday evening of the interest on the State debt paid on Monday morning at the Virginia Bank, where the bank, during the day. Forty of the interest was paid, and as part in specie, or its equivalent in current notes with an additional sum of \$100,000 in gold, silver, and the bank will continue until all is settled. The money under the direction of the Superintendent has been taken removed

**GILMER,
SUTHER,
JAMES HUBERT,
PROPERTY.**

...ed from fur-
... Mr. Ad-
... place, which
...gley, appointed
... of the Com-
... the place by

...; Mr. A. H.
... Mr. Isaac E.
... R. Chapman,
...oper of Georgi-
...man refused to
... Dr. Adams, and

... Postes arrived
... and the payment
... was commenced
... Bank of Penn-
... the thousand dol-
... is required to be
... the bank, paid
... of 40 per cent.
... cash receipt-
... pay the inter-
... is paid as the
... ed.

complete the work."

TORNADO.—The towns of Kintland, Lak-
on, and Mayfield, Cuyahoga co., were vis-
ited by a tornado on Friday last, which did
in ruin every thing in its course.—It com-
menced in Mayfield; carrying barns, sheds,
houses from their foundations, nearly all bring-
ing completely blown down; woods, orchards,
fences, &c. were flattened; houses, trees,
In many places the houses were lifted from
their foundations and carried several rods be-
fore they terminated or ceased. One young
man was driven through the window by force
of the wind and carried some ten rods from
the house. It then crossed the Chagrin
river in Kintland, and swept every thing in
its way, though the wind did not take so wild
a range.—About fifty houses and barns were
blown down or greatly injured; fences
boards, &c. were blown a great distance in-
to the river and lost. Hays, geese and
lions were seen flying in the air. But one of
two lives were lost, though many of the in-
habitants were considerably injured.—Com-
mercial Gazette.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER SHOT.

The Sudbury American says, A gentle-
man direct from Toga county, informs us
that a traveller who had a considerable
sum of money with him left Wellsboro' on Sun-
day, about ten days since, on his road west
about 12 miles west of Smithport he stopped
at a house kept by a man named Brush-
of suspicious character, but the only house
on the road, and but a few miles before he
reached the wilderness. There was nothing
that occurred in the house that excited his

year \$1560.72; \$1085.42 in Corporation orders and \$475.20 in cash; which amount of orders was received and cancelled by the committee, and a certificate of deposits in bank for \$345.75 (leaving in the hands of the treasury at the time of settlement) \$129.51— which report on motion was concurred in by the council.

Ordered, that S. M. Black be allowed \$1 for services as clerk of an election.

Ordered, that J. H. McEaken be allowed \$2.40 for fees in the case of the president and trustees of Fort Wayne vs. James Lord.

Ordered, that Bradford B. Stevens be allowed twenty dollars for services as high, quantable and eight per cent upon the amount collected by him as collector for the City.

Ordered, that F. P. Randall be allowed \$10, for the use of his office by the Common Council.

Ordered, that H. T. Dewey, A. S. Johns, W. L. Moon, C. G. French, be allowed \$1 each, and P. Rumney \$3, for services as Aldermen for the quarter ending March 1st, 1842.

Ordered, that Joseph Morgan be allowed \$4 for service as president of the Council for the quarter ending March 1st, 1842.

Ordered, that F. P. Randall be allowed \$3.50 for the quarter ending March 1st, 1842.

On motion, W. L. Moon and F. P. Randall were appointed a committee to settle with the collector, and report to the next meeting of the Council.

On motion, the Council adjourned until the regular monthly meeting.

JOSEPH MORGAN, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

THOMAS TIGAR.
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & WATSON'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.
TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.
Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE following beautiful lines were addressed to the delegation of the Cincinnati Washington Temperance Society, by a daughter of the late Gen. Harrison.

Go, warn the youth who gaze
On the wine-cup's ruby glow,
That beneath the sparkling oyster
There lurks a treacherous foe.
And bid him fly, while reason
Exerts her potent sway;
For, once delirious, to that dread foe
He'll fall as easy prey.
Full many a widowed mother
Will bless you in his name,
Who always hears the orphan's cry,
And grants the widow's claim.
And many a wife, rejoicing
O'er husband "lost and found,"
Will feel, at mention of your name,
Her grateful heart rebound.
On with the glorious banner
Of "Temperance and Reform,"
Break down the haunts of Satan;
His very "strongholds storm."
And nobler triumphs will be yours,
A more enduring fame,
Than that which wreaths the conqueror's
brow,
Or circles round his name.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

Ah, good old times, the days of yore,
When work was no disgrace,
When girls could help their mothers chore
And keep the things in place.
Fair daughters then could learn to spin,
To churn and make a cheese,
To scour the floor and rub the tin,
And learn it all with ease.
To mend the clothes, to weave and knit,
They never were ashamed,
Contented where not in the street,
Ne'er wished they to be freed.
And they could wash and do it neat,
And iron well in haste—
And then their puddings how complete,
Exactly to the taste.
Then there the beans and nice brown bread
And butter pure and good,
The table all so cleanly spread
With right and wholesome food.
Then there was health and sweet content,
Then plenty did abound,
No money, uselessly was spent
For articles of sound.
Ah, those were days when folks got cash,
Were happy too, beside.
Not then was heard the bankrupt crash,
None set up then with pride.
That golden time with candor rife,
How quick has set its sun—
To choose a husband or a wife
Was no great risk to run.
Ah, good old times, the good old times,
The good old times of yore!
If I could hear your merry chimes
I'd stop—I'd say no more.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Little Jane's Christmas Box.
Incidents filled with deepest pathos, and occurrences to stir the soul with tender emotions happen around us every day; yet seldom, very seldom, have we a pen commanding leisure enough to yield them a brief record.

We involuntarily removed from our lips a glass of wine that we had raised to quaff, last Christmas day, when our eyes glancing through the window, fell upon an upholsterer's preparations for a funeral, going on in front of a house immediate opposite. Our gentle hostess of the occasion marked the action, and after politely insisting upon the usual courtesy, she made us sit down to hear the following simple and affecting history of poor little Jane and her first Christmas Box.

The little girl about to be buried upon the morrow, the anniversary of her seventh birthday, when some subtle disorder that had afflicted her from infancy, carried her off during the night that ushered in our last Christmas. She was a child of very sweet and attractive manners, and the neighbors had learned to know and love her. The incurable complaint with which she was afflicted, gave a placidity almost ethereal to her disposition, and her smile was a thing so mildly beautiful, that if we may lend a simile to assist this warm but imperfect description of our informant, it must have been like the leaf of a lily shining in the embrace of a moonbeam.

The parents were poor, but dignified and retiring, and notwithstanding the profound interest little Jane awakened in the neighborhood, the bearing of the father, and the constant solicitude of the mother, clearly forbade any intrusive proffer of assistance. A few weeks after, the child ceased its visits to the sidewalk, and was seen to sit no more upon her door step. Poor Jane was upon her death-bed.

At the approach of the holidays, the father and mother (with the old banking of hope which so eagerly clings for safety to a straw) grew joyous with a slight change in their suffering daughter. She suddenly grew to laugh and converse with perfect freedom, and the symptoms of mortal pain ceased to cross her sweet face so often as before.

Then the deceased mother would sit by the bedside and talk to the girl of the merry holidays, and of the Christmas Eve, and promising that she would come, and promising that she would come, and promising that she would come.

On Christmas Eve, as it would seem, took great pleasure in the dying Jane's fancy, for she would say, "How good that day, would question her

mother about it, and desired to know what sort of a box it was to be. For an hour or two on the day preceding Christmas, she chatted with remarkable liveliness, telling her father and mother joyously, that she meant to keep awake in the night, and watch Santa Claus when he came down the chimney with the box. But as evening came on, she faded into pale and sleepless stupor.

The doctor mother grew again uneasy, and with every innocent artifice endeavored to keep the child's senses in action. She lifted little Jane upon the pillow that she might see how the stocking was disposed in the chimney corner, telling her how she had promised to keep awake to see Santa Claus come down; but poor Jane smiled faintly without speaking; a peculiar expression only crossing her countenance, by which the mother always understood a solicitation to be kissed.

There she slept—a sort of sleep from which her mother wished, yet feared, to wake her—brightening up again at her father's return home in the evening. Some how then the child's eye or its changed voice, or some symptoms not seen before, smote conviction of the coming catastrophe upon the father's heart, and with wretchedness, he sank upon his knees by the bedside.

One loud, abrupt, involuntary and thrilling scream burst from the mother at this action, for it told her all that the father had no tongue to utter. She fled to her child, clutching it to her heart and lips, as though she would detain the breath heaven was taking away, and a deadly silence followed the woman's scream, broken only by the mountain-like laboring of the father's heart, and hysterical sobs bursting from the afflicted mother.

In the opposite dwelling, Fortune and Pleasure were smiling upon each other, and a gay assemblage of the chosen varieties of each, were joyfully greeting as they passed away the merry and laughing hours of Christmas eve! How strangely opposite will some things jar during our progress through this chequered scene. How, still more strangely does that jarring of touch upon the cords of gentle sympathy, which vibrate ever with melodious sound.

The poor, bereaved mother's scream reached and startled the company opposite, and our good hostess, commanding her guests of the evening to remain in undisturbed festivity, went to visit the scene of affliction, for her heart too truly told her what alone could be the cause of such a desolate sound.

Little Jane lingered till nearly midnight, fading slowly, like one of those thin vapors sailing in the train of Cynthia, which pass away into air, mocking admiration as with some beautiful illusion that you think you've seen yet suddenly and strangely miss. The fair child yielded its breath with a smile, while the mother's tears were falling on its face, and the heavy throbs of the father's heart kept mournful accompaniment with the last pulsation of life in the breast of his child.

So came the morning, and poor little Jane's Christmas box was—a coffin.

THE FAITHFUL WIFE.—A Washingtonian remarked, that since his reformation he had asked his wife how it was possible that she had borne with so wretched a being as he was as long as she did? She replied:

"Night after night, when you would come home drunk, and throw yourself on the bed and often times on the floor, like one dead, I felt that you were despised by all around you, and then the thought came to mind that 'tho' you were naught to the world, yet you were all the world to your poor wife and miserable children; and though tears of agony coursed down my cheek, yet a light still kept burning in my bosom, and hope whispered what has at last become a reality, that there was yet better days for me."

We rejoice that this faithful wife has been rewarded for her patience and affection. May she live long to enjoy the blessings of heaven, and may the husband who has so long despised her, be made to feel the value of her love and devotion.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The following novel case is one which has recently transpired in Missouri. A couple who have been married for several years, lately discovered that the person before whom the ceremony was performed, was not authorized by law to tie the marriage knot, and that their marriage was a nullity. When this discovery was made, the woman insisted upon having the ceremony performed again before a legally constituted officer, but the husband refused; subsequently the husband, having reflected that the principal part of the property which he held had been derived from the wife, changed his resolution, and became desirous to have the knot legally tied; but at this period the woman had altered her purpose, and refused, and subsequently ejected him from the possession of the property. The husband has applied to a justice of the peace for some process to restore him to what he had once supposed to be his own, but his conduct shows that he does not deserve a particle of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ANECDOTE.—A full-blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New England, once took it into his head to "go a courting." He accordingly saddled the old mare, and started off to pay his devotion to one of the loveliest of the neighborhood. After "staying" with his "gal" until daylight began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his faithful one, who stood in the door, (and who by the way, was remarkably fond of having "sparks," wishing to have him come again, stammered out, "I shall be at home next Sunday night, Zeb." Zeb, taking out his tobacco box, and biting off a quid of pig-tail in less than a second, honestly answered, "So shall I, by gony!"

STATE INTEREST.—Through the dishonest conduct of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the taxes of the people, set apart for the payment of the state interest, have been absorbed to bolster up that corporation; and the holders of state stock, have not been paid their half yearly interest due on the 1st inst. after all the efforts made by our state authorities to meet it.—Pennsylvania Reporter.

Save the Pies.—The following story forcibly illustrates the sort of idleness with which pumpkin pies are regarded in New England about the time of Thanksgiving. Soon after the City Hotel in Providence was discovered to be on fire Mr. Russell, manager of the theatre, was met by a gentleman running from the structure with three pumpkin pies, one in each hand and the third on his arm. "What the deuce have you got there, Russell?" said the manager, panting for breath. "I met one of the servants just now, and she said, 'for Heaven's sake, Russell do take care of these!'"

VILLAGE FARMING.—It is all fudge to suppose that a man must live in the country in order to be a farmer. All experience proves that an extensive farming business can be carried on in every village.

For example every village farmer can keep a *Hen* or supplied with 50 or 100 chickens; which will "fatten easily" on his neighbor's garden.

IRON CANAL BOATS.—One iron steamer has been built at Pittsburgh; and is now doing a first rate business. Another will probably be built here next spring. There is a probability that the Government steamer ordered to be built on Lake Erie, will be of iron; manufactured in this city. Another suggestion now made is, that iron boats be substituted for wooden ones, on the canal of Pennsylvania. A writer in Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register, published in Philadelphia, strongly recommends this and presents some valuable facts relative to the cost, tonnage and durability of the iron canal boats in Great Britain. A careful inquiry into facts connected with this subject, has elicited the following comparison between wooden and iron boats used in Great Britain:

1. An iron boat will carry one-fifth more tonnage than a wooden boat of the same outside dimensions.

2. The draught of water of an iron boat is considerably less than that of a wooden one; and an iron boat never increases its draught, while a wooden one does, by the wood absorbing the water. When wooden boats leak it is impossible to keep them free from water, and most generally the poor horse is obliged to draw a considerable weight of useless water in addition to his load.

3. Iron boats will last much longer, with but little repairing. Some of the iron boats in S. Wales have been in use 35 years, while wooden boats in the same employment (coal navigation) last but 5 or 6 years.

4. Iron boats are free from vermin and unpleasant smell arising from bilge water, and are particularly adapted for carrying lime or goods liable to take fire.

The cost of an iron boat is about the same as of a wooden one.

These facts will undoubtedly attract the attention of all who are interested in canal navigation. If a careful investigation should decide in favor of iron boats, the "Iron City" is the place to build them.—Pitts. Int.

USEFUL RECIPES.

FROZEN POTATOES.—A correspondent of the N. Eng. Farmer, says, when potatoes are frozen, keep them so till they are wanted for use, and then immerse them in boiling water. He says if they have not been frozen and thawed previously, they are as good as if they had never been frozen.

NUMBER SIX.—A Good thing for headache, disordered stomach, dry skin, want of appetite, anything and all the things that man-up what you call "out of sorts" in the morning.

Get a quart of good old proof brandy—1 1/2 oz. myrrh—1 oz. African cayenne pepper, shake, and when taken to be well shaken. If, when you get up, you feel as above described, take a teaspoonful in a half wine glass of water, and throw it well down the throat. It gives warmth and tone to the stomach, and a softness to the skin. Being taken as medicine, it will be no violation of teetotalism, and nothing can give a keener appetite. This, Mr. Editor, is what's called No. 6—the real Simon Pure, and not being a patent medicine any one has a right to make and take it.

A DURABLE WHITEWASH.—Before putting your lime which should be unslacked, into the water, saturate the water with muriate of soda, (common salt.) This will make a whitewash that will not rub off nor crack, and is very lasting.

CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE.—Mix alum and common salt in equal quantities, finely pulverized. Then wet some cotton, large enough to fill the cavity which cover with the salt and alum and apply it. We have the authority of those who have tested it, to say it will prove a perfect remedy.

CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.—A teaspoon full of castor oil to a tablespoon full of molasses; a teaspoon full of the mixture to be given whenever the cough is troublesome. It will afford relief at once and in a few days it effects a cure. The same remedy relieves the croup, however violent the attack.

The London Medical Advertiser says that a plaster of gum Albatross applied to the chest, cures the whooping cough.

BRETS ROASTED IN EMBERS, or baked in a stove or oven, (as you would cook potatoes) are said to be much sweeter and dryer, than when boiled. The flavor is also improved. When they are cooked right, peel them, and serve up in the usual way.

FLOWERS OF SLIPPERY ELM.—We live but to learn and obtain knowledge. Being in the country a few days since on a visit to a sick friend, I was shown an article entirely new to me, which is said to be remarkably nutritious and palatable for debilitated and sick persons. It was flour, prepared by the Shakers, from Slippery Elm, and used the same as arrow root. One tablespoon full of this flour, boiled in a pint of new milk, is excellent for febrile infants weaned from the breast; they will not only fatten upon it, but it will prevent bowel complaints. It makes an easy and nutritious diet for consumptive and dyspeptic persons. From the character I received of it, I presume that it only need be known to become of general use.—U. S. Gazette.

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For example every village farmer can keep a *Hen* or supplied with 50 or 100 chickens; which will "fatten easily" on his neighbor's garden.

Every man should have at least two cows, and other horned cattle. In the summer they will do well in the woods, and in the winter they pick up a very respectable living from the farmer's wagons as they come into town. We have cows among us that can climb a ladder, or a ship's rigging.

Hogs can easily be kept in great abundance, and the more porkish their disposition the better. They eat up all the filth in the streets, have a great regard for the property of their neighbors, and discourse most eloquent music on a rainy day. We found one in a barrel of flour the other day, but on being reprimanded he ejaculated "ugh!" and took his departure. A sow and sixteen pigs are indispensable to every well regulated family. We recommend every body to attend to these little matters, and they will soon find that village farming is not only profitable, but interesting and delightful.

Gaheen Democrat.

GENERAL JACKSON.

In a late number of the Democratic Review, we find a letter of the Penny Postman, addressed to General Jackson, from which the following is an extract:

"However, enough of politics, past or present—though there are not a few topics, my dear old friend, on which I would like to extend a little further the last letter I shall ever probably write to you. We have all read with peculiar delight the letters in which you have yourself lately appeared in the papers. The stamp of your own generous, true, and noble nature shines beautifully on every line. The letter in reply to a New York committee, in which you pay so magnanimous a tribute to your successor in the Presidential chair, at what common men would deem your own expense—admitting the more arduous nature of the difficulties through which his administration has had to struggle, than those which had encompassed your own—how like yourself! And again your letter to Mr. Butler, your late Attorney General, vindicating him from the imputation which had been cast upon him, as a cabinet officer, of an unworthy subservience to your dictation, and volunteering so generously the statement that the reverse had been in a remarkable degree the truth; and that not only had that gentleman very frequently as a member of your administration opposed your own views, and resisted your own impulses, but that on many occasions you had with great advantage to the public service surrendered your own impressions to his arguments and counsels. Good and great man—how little they have known you, who have been wont to pour out on the venerable honors of your grey hairs all the vials of their venom and wrath in every term of hate and rage! I have often wished, during some of the stormy periods of your presidency, that some of those whom I have thus heard denouncing and outgiving your name, could but behold some of the placid and beautiful scenes of your domestic life at that very time—could see you at the close of the day, listening to the reading of the Bible, from the lips of that fair young creature, seated at your knee, whose voice now sounds to the ear of memory alone—or rising, uncomplainingly, in the middle of the night, to quiet the fretfulness of an infant grandchild, by dragging it in its wicker carriage for an hour or two at a time, to and fro the long and spacious corridors of the Presidential mansion—or, when unwell receiving a sudden visit on important business in bed, and being surprised with an open prayer book lying on the coverlet, and close by your side on a small table, and propped against your favorite Bible, the portrait of your wife. How many a scene and occasion of this kind are familiar to the recollection of your friends—exhibiting the most touching pictures of a domestic life which a sweet kindness and goodness of heart made beautiful in all its relations—a glimpse of which would put to shame and silence the abusive calumnies which were not less life respecting your private than your public life! Farewell, good and dear old friend! You never heeded those calumnies then—you have never heeded the remembrance of them now! But lay this assurance pleasantly to your heart—that whatever may have been their private animosities, there are but few Americans who, when the hour of the going of the sun, have not in the midst of us will have been a faithful and true heart, a well-meaning patriot, and a genuine man every inch of you."

THE BANKRUPT LAW IN PRACTICE.
The Judges will have all the forms and rules prepared in a few days to carry into effect this wise and salutary law. They are satisfied there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, and see no necessity for any amendments until experience shall have demonstrated them.

The mode of proceeding will be exceedingly simple—1st. The Bankrupt will present, through his counsel, his confession of his bankruptcy in the form of a petition—which will state the name of each creditor's residence, and a schedule of the debtor's property. To this will be annexed the bankrupt's affidavit that this statement is true.

His counsel will thereupon ask the Court to enter the bankrupt's confession of bankruptcy, in a decree upon the records of the Court. This is judgment by confession—and all the bankrupt's property immediately passes, by this decree into the hands of such assignee as the Court may appoint for that purpose.

2d. The next step in the proceedings is for the Court to fix a day for the creditors and the bankrupt to appear before some commissioner to be named by the court, to examine the Bankrupt, &c. An order, therefore will be entered, directing the notice to be published in several papers, and a printed or written letter to be sent to each of the creditors notifying them when and where to appear—which notice must be sent and published seventy days before the bankrupt is examined before the commissioner.

Thus it will be seen, that there will be no more difficulty in the court receiving the

confession of judgment and petition of one thousand bankrupts in one day, than there would be in entering up so many confessions of judgments in other cases at other courts. The proceeding is one of mere form.

3d. The court will appoint as many commissioners as shall be found necessary to take down all the testimony in writing; which testimony of the bankrupt, and such witnesses as the creditor shall from time to time introduce, will be returned to the court for examination, and finally, the proceedings in chancery, be placed on file in the Clerk's office for examination for all time to come. Thus, if the dishonest bankrupt escapes and obtains a discharge it will be the fault of the creditor. For every word is to be taken down in writing, and kept as a reference as a benefit for the creditor. So that even should a dishonest man obtain a discharge, the creditors have an everlasting opportunity to set it aside if they shall establish an act of fraud.—N. Y. Paper.

EFFECTS OF A NEWSPAPER ON INDIANS.
The following extract is from Mr. Catlin's recent work on the Americans:

"The sensation I produced amongst the Minnatarees, while on the Upper Missouri, by taking down from amongst my painting apparatus an old number of the New York Advertiser, edited by my kind and tried friend, C. L. Stone, was extraordinary. The Minnatarees thought that I was mad, when they saw me for hours together with my eyes fixed upon its pages. They had different notions on the subject of newspapers, and the most curious of which was, that I was looking at it to cure my sore eyes, and they called it the medicine cloth for a sore eye. I lengthened out and to this and several equally ignorant conjectures, by reading passages in it, which were interpreted to them, and the object of the paper fully explained; after which it was looked upon as a much greater mystery than before, and several liberal offers were made me for it, which I was obliged to refuse; having already a beautiful garment robe from the hands of a young son of Esau, who told me that if he could employ a good interpreter to explain everything to it, he could travel about amongst the Mandans, and Sioux, and exhibit it after I was gone, getting rich with presents, and adding greatly to his list of medicines; as it would make him a great Medicine man. I left with the poor fellow his painted robe and the newspaper; and just before I departed I saw him unfold it to show some of his friends, when he took from around it some eight or ten folds of birch bark and deer skins, all of which were carefully enclosed in a sack made of the skin of a polecat and undoubtedly destined to become, and to be called, his mystery or medicine bag."

Action before Words.—I didn't like our minister's sermon last Sunday; said a deacon, who had slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon, "Did not like it, brother! Why, I saw you nodding asent to every proposition he made."

The Last.—Young Temperance ladies at the North, now kiss your gentlemen's lips to let them know they have been kissing today. Of course they do this from the very best of motives.

An Amiable Wife is a Jewel.—Joseph Wise married Amy Abel, in Wisconsin, Me. the other day. Therefore, Joseph is both a wife and a fortunate man, for he has a truly Amy Abel wife.

A Bad Dollar.—Benjamin Dollar has been convicted of stealing in Philadelphia. The police have, in consequence, withdrawn this Dollar from circulation, and a pointed him to jail.

Why is the Editor of the Times like a rightous man?
D'ye give it up?
Because the devil fears him.

"'T would be odd to see a lobster smoking a cigar, or a tad chewing tobacco; but to see an editor at peace with himself and the world, and up to his ankles in prosperity, would be still more strange."

COMMUNICATION.

To the Citizens of Allen County.
When the citizens of any district select one of their number as agent, to transact their business and for the time being to take charge of their interests, it is but reasonable that a faithful account of his stewardship, should be required of, and rendered by him. And I am the more free to render such account to my constituents, as from a review of the whole, I would not, unhesitatingly, change any thing, of the little I have done as the agent of the people of Allen County.

One of the virtues of the late General Assembly, was its early adjournment, by which a few thousand dollars were saved to the people, and the passage of some laws were avoided. Some good laws were passed, and some I fear, that will not much benefit the interest or promote the prosperity of the people of Indiana.

You have been apprised, generally through the newspapers, of the doings of the Legislature, and I need not go at length into all the measures proposed and finally adopted. There was but little of party spirit, and less of party rancor than has formerly prevailed, and whatever may result from their deliberations, the members as a body seemed to be actuated by higher motives than a desire to promote party ends.

The greatest abuse in all our public affairs and the one calling loudest for correction, exists in connection with our present penitentiary system. The prisoners are farmed out by contracts to two men, called superintendents, whose only object is to make money by the operation. These superintendents, with keepers employed and paid by themselves, have the entire care and control of the prisoners. The state, after a few loose contract stipulations in favor of the prisoners, retires entirely from the supervision of the whole matter, and the great end of public justice is left to be promoted, or thwarted, by men who have connected themselves with this "House of correction," from no other than mercenary motives. These superintendents are responsible to the public only as contractors. There is no official responsibility, and they can only be prosecuted

for a violation of contract. Almost innumerable instances of inhumanity and abuse of power, are reported to have occurred under the present order and plan of discipline. An ineffectual effort was made during the last winter, to remove some of the evils; but nothing short of an entire change of the whole system of discipline and policy, under officers appointed by and responsible to state authority, can possibly work a proper cure. And it is to be hoped that the proper correction will be applied by the next general assembly.

You are aware that a law was passed at the late session which forbids the sale of any property on execution, unless it brings two-thirds its appraised value. I voted for this law, under the belief that it was just, both to the creditor and debtor, and believing also, that if it did not pass, a long stay law would be enacted. I voted to amend the bill while in the house, by striking out all after the first section; the effect of which would be to leave the issue and return of executions to be made under the old law.

I was opposed to a long stay law, on the ground that generally, such laws were injurious to the public. I have seen and felt the operations of a long stay law; and being unoppressed by my constituents, what was their will on the subject, I was left of course to the dictates of my own judgment; which is decidedly that, although, a few individuals may be benefited by such a law, the business of the country is deranged by it, and thereby the great mass is injured.

The law to abolish imprisonment for debt, I gave a hearty support; believing it to be demanded in every sense, by justice, humanity, and sound policy. The law I think, is well guarded against fraud. I voted also for the law which subjects all species of property to execution, and fastens fraud upon the debtor who conceals money or other property from his creditor.

I opposed, as well as I was able to do, the issue of Treasury notes to pay the State Bank, but finally concurred in the report of the committee of free conference on that subject, fearing something worse might come up if that report was not concurred in. I opposed the issue of treasury notes, because I feared their depreciation. There is more than one million of dollars of that kind of paper afloat in the state, and including the interest, perhaps eleven hundred thousand dollars, at this time. The amount to be issued to the Bank will increase the amount to over seventeen hundred thousand dollars. The rate of taxation fixed for the present year, will not pay more than twice the yearly interest of the whole sum, and at the same rate, the taxes of more than ten years will be required to take them all up.

The notes to be issued to the Bank, if loaned out, must be received by the Bank in payment of such loan, and this fact may keep them up. But the issue made to contractors, I fear will suffer in comparison, and the day of their ultimate redemption is so far off, that a depreciation in their value is to be apprehended.

If the Bank resume, and continue specie payments, that event will necessarily increase the difference in value between State Bank paper and State Treasury notes, and if a depreciation commences ever so slight at first, it will go on increasing, unless a change in measures shall prevent it. I hope, however, my fears may not be realized.

A law, confined in its operations to a few northern counties, was passed by the late Legislature, assessing one and one fourth of a cent on each acre of ground, without regard to improvement, as a road tax. This law originated first in the Senate, and was vetoed by the Governor on that account.

Afterwards it was introduced in the House, by Doctor Marsh, from Steuben County, and passed. The Senators from Allen and Madison are entitled to the honor of having introduced it, but I voted for it, and believe it to be a good law, and such a one as is needed in Allen County. In this county there are about 100,000 acres of taxable land, that in any other county of the State, and but a few over one-fourth as many votes as in some of the older counties. In many of the counties of the State, almost all the land is occupied by the owners residing on and cultivating it—while in Allen County, more than three-fourths of the taxable land is unoccupied and unimproved; and the owners of a good deal of it live in other states, and their lands are becoming more valuable daily, by the enterprise of the actual settlers, in clearing up their own land and opening roads. The benefit being equal the sacrifice ought to be equal.

The law making "White dog," or Canal Land certificates receivable for interest as well as principal on canal lands, is confined in its benefits to the upper Wabash and this county, where most of it is in circulation. These land certificates ought now to be more valuable than the five dollar treasury notes. The annual interest due on Canal lands, twice paid will absorb most of that kind of paper now in circulation. The accruing interest will make it more valuable than gold and silver, for the purchase of canal land and the payment of interest.

The Wabash and Erie Canal east of Lafayette is finally and entirely separated from all the other works in the State. Steam

fisher, the present Commissioner, has no connection with any other work, except a supervisory care of the Erie and Michigan canal. His divided attention can be only on the Wabash and Erie canal, and his long experience, we may confidently hope and have a right to expect that very few, if any, interruptions to the navigation of the canal except from cold weather, will happen. The final completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal in Ohio, some time in the course of the coming summer, may I suppose be looked upon as certain. Some embarrassment will no doubt, ensue for want of funds, but the energy and hearty good will of the officers in charge of that work, will surmount every difficulty; and the free navigation of the Wabash and Erie Canal will be opened in time next season to pass a boat from the Wabash to Lake Erie. The happening of that event we have good reason to believe, will entirely change the aspect of business in this region of country, and I look forward, with high expectations of better times, if not for myself, for the citizens of Allen County generally. It will not result, however, nor do I pretend it will, from the Legislation of last winter. Not much was expected from us, and my greatest effort and desire was to avoid bad legislation. In this, however, I was overruled, and some laws were passed that must effect injuriously the great interests of the State. And one in particular, to which I beg leave more fully to refer, as I had the misfortune to differ in judgment with the entire delegation of northeastern Indiana on the propriety of its passage. I refer to that law, by the provisions of which all the money heretofore expended by the state on works of Internal Improvement has been abandoned to a full batch of corporations created prospectively by the same law.

A few of the members of the House of representatives considered that measure so odious in all its features, so certainly evil in all its consequences, so entirely subversive of the best interests of our State, so deceptive in all its pretensions and so utterly unworthy of Indiana, that they deemed it their duty, in addition to their uncompromising opposition to it, from its inception to its final passage to enter their solemn protest against it. I refer you to that protest published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 5th inst, for some of the reasons of our objecting to the bill. Some of which objections, however were removed by the action of the Senate. In addition to the grounds of objection stated in the protest there were several others operating in my mind against the bill. Two of the objects of the law are not stated in its title. These hidden objects were, first to prevent a full disclosure of all the delinquencies of the "Madison Bond Company," and secondly, to hinder the faithful prosecution of the case of J. P. Marshall, against certain members of the Legislature, and the securing of J. P. Marshall, United States Senator next winter, in the place of Oliver H. Smith.

By the first clause of the title it purports to be an act to provide for the continuance of the construction of all or any part of the public works of this State by private companies, and its friends claimed for it a higher title of "the great relief measure."

The bill, as it was first presented to the House, was drawn up I believe, in part by Mr. Marshall, in part by Messrs. A. W. and T. A. Morris, and in part by his excellency Governor Bigler. In the arguments in favor of the bill, it was asserted that by the provisions of this bill it would be the interest of the associations forming under it to purchase up State Bonds, thereby to own all the public works in the State, and that by these means the State would get out of debt. By this argument, many were brought to the support of the bill. It was believed too, by many that the early and certain completion of the Madison and Indianapolis rail road was secured, and this was all that was hoped for or expected by the originators of the law as far as public works were concerned, and under this belief the vote of several members living on the line of that work were gained to its support. And some others were gained over by their hatred of Messrs. Noble and Jesse L. Williams. And Mr. Marshall avowed that he was influenced in his support of a part of the bill by the worthy, high, and patriotic motives of saving his father-in-law from the hands of the law, as the security of Madison was a full and complete success and influence.

The bill through the house of Representatives, and I cannot persuade myself, that a sensible man expects any real benefit to accrue to the State from this law. To northeastern Indiana nothing but evil and that continually can result from it. Even if under the provisions of this law, some of the unfinished works in the southern portion of the State should be completed, the north will not be benefited but rather injured just in proportion to the amount so completed. Besides there is no equality in its operation on different portions of the State. Take the Madison and Indianapolis rail road and the Erie and Michigan canal for a comparison. The estimate of the whole cost of construction of each of these works is about the same—\$2,000,000. On the Madison and Indianapolis road there has been expended the round sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars by the State, while on the Erie and Michigan canal there has been expended by the State only one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. To complete the first thirty miles of the latter with the necessary feeders will cost any company that

